TERMS OF THE SENTINEL

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1881.

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THE TUPPER-TILLEY MEETING

Below we give as full a report of the speeches made on Wednesday of last week, as our columns will admit of: The chair was occupied by

DR. CONNELL

who, in introducing the speakers, said, that in the name of the Liberal Conservatives he welcomed the vast multitude of people present, and in the name of the same great party he extended a hearty greeting to Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley. It was his pleasurable duty to introduce to them two gentlemen not entirely unknown to them, but gentlemen whose lives had made an indelible impress upon the pages of their Country's history. These gentlemen were before them to-day in response to a challenge thrown down by the presence in this County, a few days ago, of the able and eloquent leader of a great political party. They had not come as aggressors but as defenders of a policy having for its object the amelioration of the masses and improving the commercial and industrial interests of all classes. He would ask for them that fair hearing which ever characterized public gatherings in Carleton. He had much pleasure in introducing these gentlemen, not as the representatives of a theory but as exponents of principles which reduced to action are bringing up the masses struggling in the abyss, and placing them on the highlands of prosperity. He then first introduced

SIR CHARLES TUPPER,

who was received with cheers. He said that his friends in St. John and Fredericton the past few days had made such a heavy drain upon his voice, that he feared all present would not be able to hear him; if his voice was as it was when he first entered public life more than 26 years ago, he would have no difficulty in speaking so that all could hear him. He would have to crave, even though ladies were present, to speak with his head covered. He availed himself with pleasure of the present opportunity to visit this fine section of country and address the intelligent electors on the important questions of the day. He did not know whether the chairman was a military man or not, but judged so from the fact that he had called upon him first; it was well known that a General, arranging his forces for battle, threw out his light skirmishers first, keeping the heavy artillery to bring up the rear. So the chairman had called upon him to address them first knowing that the hon gentleman who was to follow him would make good any shortcoming of his, a gentleman whose strength of voice was only equalled by his thorough acquaintance with public affairs, and whose ability as a stateaman was not second to that of any man in the country. He was sorry on one ground that he had not been here to hear Mr. Blake, who was the able leader of a great party, but on another ground he was glad, because now he had the pleasure of seeing twice as many people as he would have seen had he been present at Mr. Blake's meeting. He quoted as follows from the Telegraph:—

"With the establishment of responsible government the work of the Liberals in reality only commenced instead of concluding. Since that time they had succeeded in abolishing connection between Chuch and state; in introducing the ballot; in improving the election laws, and in, to some extent, getting rid of the miserable relics of feudalism inflicted on the country in the way of titles."

He would here, as at his last night's meeting, take the liberty of challenging the claim of these gentlemen to the title of Liberals. If Mr. Blake meant the government of which he was a member for five years, he would like to have listened to a recital of that government's achievements; Blake left, deserted the Government, telling the people of Ontario that he did not believe in a Reform Government that could find nothing to reform. He defied Mr. Blake to put his finger on a single reform that he or his party had initiated after his five years in the Government. Blake said the great Liberal party had abolished the connection between Church and state, but he thought that gentleman better confine himself to the living issues of the day, than to dwell on things affecting the past generation. He knew of no reform, during his political career, but had been effected by the great leader Sir John A. MacDonald. In the Province of New Brunswick, the past thirty years, all the reforms had been achieved under the gallant leadership of New Brunswick's ablest son, Sir Leonard Tilley, and yet forsooth Sir Leonard was to be read out of the Liberal party, and men like Weldon were to be put forward to hold up the banner of liberalism! As regarded the introducing of the ballot, while the present Government were in power a measure was submitted as an open question, and Mr. Tilley and himself, and other members, voted for or against according to their views; the Government said it would do whatever Parliament decided upon; a majority of the House voted for the bill, and Sir John A. witheld his bill in order to give time for perfecting the measure. Mr. Blake, who claimed credit for the Liberal party, for the adoption of the ballot, heard Mr. McKenzie declare then that he had always opposed the ballot and would still continue so to do. Why did Mr. Blake feel compelled to say when entering the Government, that the Reform party could find nothing to reform—simply because when our Government went out of power we had so dealt with every question that we had left them nothing to reform. Mr. Blake claimed that his party had improved the election law, but this he denied, the fact was that when Mr. Blake's party came into power they found our election law so perfect that it decapitated scores of their own party; a guilotine prepared so sharp as to cut off twenty of their heads. Mr. Blake had also claimed that the Liberal party had succeeded in getting rid of the fag end of feudalism, but, he asked, did Mr. Blake come down here to throw contempt on what had been considered by the country a source of pride, namely the power of the crown to mark its esteem of its great men be they warriors or statesmen? did he want to assail the very fountain and foundation of British institutions, by denying to Her Majesty the right of saying one of her sons was entitled to a mark of her approval? Would it not he asked, have been just as well, while Mr. Blake was about it, to have explained why it was that the Liberal party, represented by Mr. McKenzie asked the Queen to confer titles on the late George Brown, R. Cartwright and Albert Smith? Mr. Blake had said in Woodstock what he would not have dared to say sitting on the benches between Sir Albert Smith and Sir R. Cartwright. Here he would turn aside for a moment, lest he should forget it and receive another rebuke from his friend Sir Leonard; last night, after speaking for 2½ hours, he was reproved by Mr. Tilley for not having once referred to Mr. Huntington. It appeared that Mr. Huntington was an escort to do the work that Mr. Blake did not like to do; he was selected apparently to ventilate the Pacific scandal. He thought that if there was one public man in Canada who ought to be ashamed to refer to the Pacific scandal, that man was L. S. Huntington. Mr. Huntington was the man who brought a charge in Parliament against Sir John A. MacDonald for selling the charter of the Pacific Railroad to Sir Hugh Allan. The Government had a large majority to sustain them, yet without a word of objection, they heard the motion made for a committee of investigation; a large majority of the House voted down the resolution, among those who voted in the majority being Sir Albert Smith and Hon. Isaac Burpee. The Government however said that the charge had been openly made, was of a serious nature, and should have a sitting examination. A committee of investigation was appointed, Mr. Blake being made a member of the same. The committee met and examined some witnesses and they adjourned, and before another meeting took place a despatch came from the Imperial Government stating that a committee of the House of Commons had no power to administer the oath to witnesses. The Government then asked for a Royal commission, to whom the gave they power of examining witnesses under oath. The committee met and examined Sir John A. and others; but when they asked Mr. Huntington, who had fulminated the charge to take the stand, he utterly refused. The commission reported that there was no foundation for the charge; and Sir Albert Smith, had afterwards, from a public platform declared that Tilley and himself had nothing at all to do with the scandal. He frankly admitted that it was unfortunate, as it was wrong, for Sir John A. MacDonald to receive money for election-ering purposes, but then the other party spent money for like purpose, and it was distinctly proved that there had been no sale of charter. Mr. Tilley announced that it would ruin any man to build a road under that charter; there were a dozen men in New Brunswick who gave more money at that time than did Sir Hugh Allan. There was no undertaking to give Sir Hugh a charter, nor did he get one. In reply to his application the Government said no! but told him if he would amalgamate with the Toronto gentlemen, then they would give the united company a charter. Sir Hugh was unable to effect a union of the companies, and the Government then selecting thirteen representative men gave them the charter; these thirteen selected Sir Hugh Allan President of their company. It was hardly worth while for a man who refused to go on to the stand and substantiate his statement with his oath, to find fault. The opposition then said let them but get power and they would show what an investigation would develope. The Company failed and the government failed with it and went down. What then! did the opposition, having got into power, appoint a committee of investigation, with power to examine witnesses under oath—an act for that purpose having in the meantime passed the Parliament—did they do that? no! only having been incited by a desire to get into power, when their object was attained, were unwilling further to investigate the charge. Mr. Huntington would not go on the stand, and it seemed scarcely worth while for that gentleman to come down here to do work which his leader shrank from doing. But Mr. Huntington had also something to say about the leadership of the Conservative party; he had even ventured the dastardly assertion that there were men serving under Sir John A. MacDonald who were anxious to secure his position. If the Grits had shown the same fealty to their party, as had the Liberal-Conservatives to theirs, Mr. Blake would not now be leader of the party; his friends in the opposition had better set their own house in order. There was not a man in Sir John A. MacDonald's Government, but felt that the country owed a deep debt of gratitude to him. That gentleman had been in power for twenty years. And after a rule of seven years, Mr. Blake's statement that they could find nothing to reform was a proud testimony to Sir John's Statesmanship. There was not one member of Sir John A.'s cabinet but who would rather serve under him than take his position. It had been said that there was rivalry for the Premiership between himself and Sir Leonard, but this was equally as untrue as that concerning the jealousy of Sir John; from the time they had first gone into the government until now, there had been the most complete and entire confidence between them, there had been no rivalry, no jealousy, but they had fought side by side for the establishment of those principles which had proved so beneficial to the country. The fact was that now the N. P. having proved such a success, and the Pacific Railway having been settled, the grits had to fall back upon something, and this claim of rival factions in the Government ranks failing they would probably have to fall back upon Bright's disease. In this respect they had better look to their own camp. Mr. Huntington had made an appeal for Mr. McKenzie, but where was he when Mr. McKenzie was giving day and night to his party's struggles? where was he when the cabal was formed to overthrow him. Mr. McKenzie was a layman, a man who could make good use of his eminent abilities in a good cause, but the grits wanted a special pleader, one whose life had been devoted to making the worse appear the better cause, in return for such retainers as he might receive. They took Mr. Blake as leader and broke the heart of Mr. McKenzie when they thus declared that the Reform party had been following a man that was unworthy. He would leave it to Mr. McKenzie himself to say in whom he had the most confidence. He wondered what Mr. McKenzie's feelings were as he listened to Mr. Blake's long story about the Pacific Railway. When in England he had told Mr. Huntington of the terms of the Syndicate, who said he would give it a fair support; the *Herald* a paper largely under his control, also supported it. Finally however party influence became too strong, and Mr. Huntington changed fronts. When the question was up for consideration by the House of Commons, Mr. Huntington had to go pleasuring to California; his party was able to drag him back at the heel of the hunt, but when he arose to speak on the question he talked of Baldwin, Lafontaine and everything else but the Syndicate, he voted with his party, but they could not make him eat his words. He would not detain them longer on those points, but would come to the discussion of graver questions which had been brought to their notice. Before leaving the question of the Pacific Scandal, however he would ask why it was, if that scandal was bad as they had been told it was, the people had Sir John A. MacDonald restored. In Mr. Blake's own city they had returned three men to support Liberal-Conservative party; in Ontario where all the circumstances were best known, they returned a great majority to support Sir John A. in Quebec, where Huntington was best known, the Liberal-Conservatives swept the country from end to end; Montreal turned out the grit supporters and put three supporters of Sir John A. in.

He came now to the question of revenue and expenditure, which were important, as involving the very basis and foundation of a country's strength; if a business man loses his credit, he falls, and just so with a country. The present Government had been in power from '67 to '73, and during that period they had no trouble about their expenditures; true the opposition had said they were spending a great deal of money but Government had replied, well, they had got it to spend; if lighthouses and breakwaters, &c., were required they had a surplus of $2,000,000 rolled up to pay the expenses. Government pointed to the prosperity of the country, but the Grits replied, behold the folly of that great railway, still if they had been opposed to the building of this railway they could have when in power washed their hands clean of it, but what did they do, why forget all their professions. The Grit party had one set of principles when in power, another set when out; out of power they were economists, in power they were extravagant; in power in favor of building the railroad out of power opposed to it. He had challenged them in Parliament as he did to-day through the press, to show that they had not while in power falsified their declarations made when seeking power. They said they would reduce taxation, had they done so? no, but instead they put a tax on tea and coffee. (A voice—Sit down. Dr. Tupper, they can't sit down there's nothing for them to sit down on, unfortunately you calculated on the basis of the Blake meeting; it was the same way in St. John the other night, there were thousands who could not get into the Exhibition building. The fact was that now the public heart was being touched and men by their presence in such numbers at their meetings, were giving evidence of their sympathy with the Government). At the end of 7 years, we made our bow and stepped down, handing over to our successors 20 millions of annual surpluses, that is, there was some $14,000,000 less debt than but for these surpluses, and then finding we had more than sufficient revenue to meet necessary requirements, we had given some millions back to the people by reducing the tax on teas and coffee. The first official act of Mr. Blake's Government was to ask Parliament for $3 000,000 additional taxes, and in three years after that they said they had not money enough. We had taken off the taxes on tea and coffee, and they put it on, notwithstanding we begged for mercy for the poor man. We said your tariff will make the poor man pay as much as the rich; if you must tax tea and coffee, put on an advalorem duty, but to these requests they turned a deaf ear. But now they are anxious, as they always appear to be, when out of power, for the interests of the poor man, and they taunt Sir Leonard with adopting a tariff that bears heavily upon the laboring classes; they said duty on woollen was so much, the duty on silk so much, and that the poor man paid more for his woollen goods than did the rich man for his silk; well those who were wealthy could afford to pay for their silk, while the duty on woollen goods, resulted in the cloth that was worn, being manufactured in our own country from native wool, thus giving employment to labor, utilizing the raw products and then returning to the poor man indirectly more than was taken out of him by the tariff, while directly woollen goods, manufactured in the Dominion, were being sold for less than would have to be paid for imported. Mr. Cartwright had brought down a tariff in which the duty was 17½ per cent. on the print goods of the poor man's wife, as well as the silks and satins of the rich, this, however, he was compelled to take back, but the attempt shows that the Grits had one policy when in power, another policy when out of power. Acts spoke louder than party, and we claimed that on account of the inconsistency between the acts and professions of the Grits, they were unworthy the confidence of the people. If the Liberal Conservative Government spent money liberally, it proved they had the means to expend. Well, the Grits having power, we naturally enquired why, if we had been so extravagant, the same amount of revenue as we raised was not sufficient for them. The result of the legislation of the Grit party was such that in 1878 the voice of an indignant people hurled them from power. The record left behind by that Government was one not only to prove its utter inconsistency, but also showing that in four years they had changed a surplus of $14,000,000 into a deficit of $7,000,000. Mr. Blake had taken up a good deal of time in blaming the present Government for their surpluses; he admitted he could not return the charge. Mr. Tilley, on the first of July, had at least a surplus of $3,000,000. The opposition had pointed to the United States reducing their national debt at the rate of $600,000 a year, but, he would ask, why, if it was so magnificent a thing for the United States to do, should Mr. Tilley be driven from power for having done the same thing for his country. He could not understand how Mr. Blake could stand in the presence of as an intelligent an audience as could be found in the Dominion, and make such statements. He, Sir Charles, begged to tell him that he must have underated the intelligence of the people of the Provinces. Of course he had the hopes of a great retainer, the Premiership, but he would suggest that he better convert his own constituency first. Mr. Blake would never have come down here had it not been for the dark outlook at home. Mr. Cartwright, in his speech, declared that he had gone as far as he could with indirect taxation. He said he could get no more money. We said you must keep your gold in the country instead of sending it abroad; adopt our policy and that will accomplish the work; send your gold away, and the people will follow it. We said we could reconstruct the tariff, so that the revenues would meet the necessities of the country. They refused our offers, and said it could not be done. If a stone laid in the road, and a man looking upon it, made up his mind he could not lift it, and did not try to do so, the stone would remain in its position. So it was with the Grits, they said you cannot legislate to remedy the evil; it seemed as useless to whisper into the ears of Cartwright as into the ears of an animal noted for its long ears. Cartwright refused to hear our advice; the country was despondent; we said wise statesmanship will bring about prosperity; our opponents said nothing could be done, all that remained was to trust to Providence; we said the man who does not help himself defies Providence. The people seeing the condition of things, said to the then Government, since you have lost confidence in yourselves, we can have none in you. A sick man was told by his doctor that he must die, that death was sure, his case hopeless, not having even direct taxation to fall back upon, well the sick man replied, I am satisfied, doctor, you have done all for me that you could, I suppose you are right in your conclusions, but there is another doctor over the way, suppose I give him a trial, I can but die at the most, and perhaps he may be able to help me; the doctor across the way is called in, feels the pulse and examines the patient and says yes, I know your disease, I once had charge of you for seven years, and I know your constitution; you take my medicine and I will cure you. The patient would gladly give the medicine a faithful trial. So when we said to the country, we can give you a medicine which will cure you from your impending national death, the country replied we will take it. What sent Mr. Blake down here now, two years before the election; the Government now had a majority of 90, which the opposition could not hope materially to lessen; why then come now, when what he said would be forgotten before the end of the two years. It was because Mr. Blake wanted to get the people committed, before, under the present policy, the country became so prosperous that it would be useless to come. When his Hon. colleague, Sir Leonard, came into power, he provided his medicine chest, and when his policy was laid upon the table of Parliament, and its provisions explained in his own masterly manner, then some of the gentlemen in the opposition were compelled to admit that we had kept our word, which was more than they had done. Ours was a policy tending to keep money in the country, thus giving people something to buy with. The Grits reminded him of the story of the Irishman who was trying to convince a gentleman that it was easier for a poor man to live in the United States than Ireland, when all other arguments had failed, the gentleman, as a clincher said, well Pat, you know you can buy more for twopence in Ireland than for a shilling in the States, yes sur, that is true, replied Pat, but sure I can't get the tuppence in Ireland to buy with. The Grits then said what you propose to do is going to make the people poorer; he would appeal to those present to know if such had been the case. Then when they saw the tide of prosperity rising, they attributed it to Providence, well the Liberal-Conservatives had no objection to have Providence on their side. Then they said if you do get money for your policy, you will ruin the credit of the country in England, well what was the fact, that while Cartwright got only 90 for his bonds, they were now worth 105. It was also stated that our neighbors across the line would gobble us up, but he was happy to know that it the National Policy had done nothing else, it had opened the eyes of the Americans to the fact that Canada had wise statesmen who would bring Canadians up from the level of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. It showed, them that, if they intended to trade with Canada, it must be on fair terms; that we meant to carry on a rival trade. There had been no act which had raised the country so high, financially, in public esteem, as the N. P., it had induced men to invest their money in industrial enterprises, and the result had been such as to encourage the Government to maintain the policy. The Government regretted when the U. S. saw fit to repeal the reciprocity treaty, but the Americans were now talking of changing their policy of excluding Canadian goods, and when that people saw fit to ask for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty, the Government would be prepared to deal with it, as the act gave the Government power to reduce the tariff. The Government were willing to have free trade, on equal terms; they professed to be practical statesmen. (Here it began raining, when Sir Charles expressed regret on behalf of his auditors, but said so far as he and Mr. Tilley were concerned they ought not to complain, as both were cold water men).

The Liberal-Conservative Government finding themselves in a position to construct the Pacific Railway came down to Parliament and asked a grant of $30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land. The Government had found capitalists prepared to do the work, but they had been so hounded and misrepresented by the grits that when the matter came before Parliament, the contract was not ratified and the Government had to retire. What did Mr. Blake's Government do when they came into power, why they startled Parliament and the country by saying they would construct the road as a Government work, which would involve the taxation of the people to the amount of $3,000,000. They advertised for tenders for the building of 175 miles of railroad in British Columbia, and now Mr. Blake would lead you to believe that this was only a joke; it was indeed a practical joke to ask contractors to spend $100,000 in exploring, without any intention of constructing the road; his government also expended $32,000 in moving rails from one section in British Columbia to another. When the present Government reached power they were met with contracts entered into by their predecessors, which in order to be rendered useful would cost $28,000,000. Mr. Blake's Government admitted that we were pledged to British Columbia, but they said trample those pledges under foot. The Government said the lands must pay for the railway, for they were unwilling that the burden of opening up the lands should be borne by the older counties while the land itself should go untaxed. Mr. Blake wanted us to stop at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. McKenzie said the whole scheme was a delusion and a snare, that it would cost as much to settle the land as could be got for it. The Government pressed its policy, got the people of England excited over it, and seizing the happy moment for reverting to its original policy, it came down to Parliament with a contract which secured not only the construction but the operation of the road forever, at a cost of $78,000,000 as against the $120,000,000 it would have cost under the policy of Mr. Blake's Government. We estimated the land at $1.00 per acre. Our opponents said the land was worth $3.00 per acre; we said then we had made so much the better bargain, for we had only given 25,000,000 acres of land. The fact was the opposition went over from one thing to another without any other motive than to get power. It reminded him of the story of a witness who swore that a horse was fifteen feet high, being stopped and asked by the judge if he did not mean hands rather than feet, the witness said "what have you got me noted down as saying?" "The judge replied that he had written him down as having said the horse was fifteen feet high. "Well, then," said the witness, "I'll stick to that; I'll not go back of the record." Mr. Blake had declined meeting him (Sir Charles) at London, Toronto, Montreal, &c., he appeared to be a kind of solitary gentleman who would as soon see a certain nameless old gentleman as either Sir Leonard or himself. He, however, did not blame him, remembering what a poor cause he was advocating; however as Mr. Blake would not meet them, they had to follow him; if he had big meetings, they had bigger; if there was no enthusiasm at his gatherings, warm enthusiasm marked theirs. The story of the Pacific Railway was as dead as Julius Cæsar, but Blake thought that if he could get down to the backwoods of the Lower Provinces he could hoodwink the people, but having come upon his mission he had found that the men by the sea were intelligent, as well prepared to give a judicial opinion as himself, and he would go back a sadder but a wiser man. When he said that under the terms of the railway contract we only gave 25,000,000 acres of land, the grits said, but you have exempted it from taxation; he would remind them that unoccupied land in any case paid but little taxation, but when the land was sold them it would have to pay tax. As regards the new Syndicate he had been pretty fully reported in the papers. The offer was a sham one, made after the hands of the Government were tied, but had the Government been free such a proposal would not have been entertained for a moment. We had enlisted the interest of a mighty nation, whose power would be exercised in bringing emigration to the North West. But what would the new Syndicate have done if they had gone into the markets of the old world; they would have been asked have you given up the exemption of your taxation on the land? Yes! How much were the taxes rated at? $2,000,000 a year! And you want us to advance money on land liable to be taxed $2,000,000 a year for twenty years? Can't do it; good morning, gentlemen. They would not be able to raise a dollar. Their proposition would have been to make Canada's commerce tributary to another country; to make her remain at the feet of the United States, dependent upon that country for a pathway to the Northwest. He was almost ashamed to take up their time in referring to such things, but was compelled to from the sorry compliment paid their intelligence by Mr. Blake. Weighed down as he was with the duties of public life he would not probably have been present had it not have been for the challenge by Mr. Blake; to that gentleman he was indebted for the pleasure of standing before and addressing so intelligent an assembly of yeomanry. The questions submitted for their consideration were important and demanded wise dealing with; it rested with the people to say whether the country should fall back and her prosperity become stagnant or retrograde, or whether led by a Liberal-Conservative Government, sustained by the people, Canada should go on to become at no distant day a most happy, united and prosperous people.

The above speech has taken up so much space, that we are compelled to hold the speech of Sir Leonard over till next week.

IT appears that the increase of population during the last decade, in the Maritime Provinces, has not been sufficiently large to give them an additional member. So sure were some people that New Brunswick would be entitled to another M. P., that portions of the local press were warmly contesting as to the claims of respective sections. Such are disappointed. Ontario gains four additional representatives. The increase in the population of the Dominion in ten years has been 664,337. The population of the counties of New Brunswick is as follows:—

	1881.	1871.
Albert,	12,329	10,672
St. John City,	26,128	28,805
St, John County,	26,889	23,805
Charlotte,	26,086	25,882
Kings,	25,617	24,598
Queens,	14,017	13,847
Sunbury,	6,651	6,824
York,	30,400	27,140
Carleton,	23,367	19,938
Victoria,	15,576	11,641
Westmorland,	37,719	29,335
Kent,	22,618	19,101
Northumberland,	25,111	20,116
Gloucester,	21,614	18,810
Restigouche,	7,057	5,575

And of the principal cities of the Dominion:—

	1881.	1871.
Montreal,	140,862	107,225
Toronto,	86,445	56,092
Quebec,	62,447	59,699
Halifax,	36,102	29,582
Hamilton,	35,965	26,716
Ottawa,	27,417	21,545
St. John,	26,128	28,085
London,	19,763	15,820
Kingston,	14,093	12,407

THE St. John Medical Society have had published in some of the city papers an address delivered before that body, a short time since, by Dr. W. Bayard,—subject: "The use and abuse of Alcoholic Drinks." This must prove a valuable contribution to the temperance literature of the day, and Dr. Bayard's opinion will have weight with his profession and the public.

The Dr. declares that intemperance is the greatest evil of the age, but in this he only states a well recognized fact, nor is there anything new in the arguments by which he reaches that conclusion. While the Dr. does not go to the entire length of total abstinence, his paper substantiates the fact that short of that point there is danger. In discussing corrective and preventive measures he advocates imprisonment and hard labor, not a fine, as punishment for voluntary drunkenness, and restraint for the involuntary drunkard who has lost the power of self control. He would not have liquor sold for consumption on the premises at an earlier hour of the day than two o'clock, and then only to be consumed with food. He declares stand-up drinking-bars the curse of the community. As we have said, this paper will prove of great value but, in fact, public sentiment is now far in advance of the Doctor's views.

CORONER Dr. Bruce held an inquest on Wednesday, over the body of one John Hazlett, whose death occurred under the following circumstances. The deceased was at work on Connor's drive, and on Tuesday evening, the tent being pitched at Mrs. Robert Hay's, Lower Woodstock, took his supper at nine o'clock and laid down to sleep at ten o'clock, apparently in his usual health, talking quite freely with his companions, making no complaint except the remark that hauling logs from the bar was hard work. About 2 A. M. the man lying next to Hazlett was aroused by his groans when, supposing him to be laboring under the nightmare, he tried to awaken him, but failing in this, he aroused other members of the crew, among whom was Mr. Estabrooks, who when he reached Hazlett found that he was dead. The following jury was impanelled:—Gideon Stairs, foreman; James Braydon, Joseph Garraty, Henry Marshal, John Murdock, Frank Chasey, Wilmot Hay. Verdict—Died of heart disease.

The body of the deceased received a decent burial at the hands of the Parish Poor Commissioners.

FROM a late copy of the Manitoba *Free Press* we are glad to learn of the success of a Carleton County boy, Mr. Geo. P. Phillips, brother of the popular station agent here, Mr. H. W. Phillips. Mr. Phillips has been in the North West some two years, during which time he has been prosperous. His last venture is the building of a steamer, an account of the trial trip of which is contained in the paper referred to. Mr. Phillips and a Mr. Babar, of Selkirk, are united in the enterprise. The steamer is 101 feet length of deck, with 21 feet beam and 4½ feet depth of hold. Her carrying capacity is 100,000 feet of lumber or 200 tons, she is substantially built and behaved well on her trial trip. To show the attachment still lingering in Mr. Phillips' breast for his native Province, we may mention that the steamer has been christened *The New Brunswick*.

WHEREVER the late political meetings have been held in the open air, there has arisen a discussion as to the number of persons present. The reports of such numbers have differed so widely as not to be reconcilable; perhaps this only proves the great difficulty in making an estimate. Really few persons comprehend how comparatively small a number of people make quite a large crowd.

Take a standing audience, each man occupies a space of at least 3½ feet square—women more—but say that each person occupies 3½ feet square, then one thousand persons, densely massed, would cover an area of 3,500 feet. Sitting, of course, more space is covered, and a thousand persons will occupy over 4,600 feet.

IF the showing of the census is a better result than was expected, that is the only sense in which it is satisfactory. For it cannot be very satisfactory to know that the population of the chief city of the Province is 1,189 less than it was twenty years ago, and 2,677 less than it was in 1871, while the gain in the County of St. John in 10 years has been some 3,534.

Coming to Carleton County, the population in 1871 was 19,938 and in 1880, 23,367, giving us a gain of only 3,429. There are, however, only four counties in which there has been a larger gain, Victoria being among them. Queen's hardly held her own, while Sunbury has over a hundred less than in 1871.

This Province, according to the *Telegraph*, will receive $28,428 additional revenue from the Dominion, on our increase of population.

The total population of the Dominion is 4,350,933.

AS Mr. James Dugan, of Lower Woodstock, was driving from the Exchange on Tuesday, the horse switched its tail over one of the reins; the animal started quickly and as Mr. D. jerked the rein to free it, the force of the pull caused the horse to turn so sharply that both horse and waggon were thrown over; Mr. Dugan was thrown out upon his head and shoulders and the waggon went over him. He was picked up insensible and carried into the Exchange where Dr. Smith was soon in attendance, who bled him, thus restoring him to partial consciousness, but it was a good many hours before Mr. Dugan was fully restored to sensibility. Besides being generally bruised his spine was injured to some extent so as to cause a slight paralysis of his right leg. As we go to press, Mr. Dugan is improving.

THIS is certainly a restorative age, one in which old things are being brought to light and made new. One of the latest evidences of this fact is that, after lying idle and broken for 1,500 years, an aqueduct built by Augustine to supply Bologna with water, was restored to use last June. After so long a period, a great portion of the original work, which tunnelled hills and passed beneath the beds of precipitous torrents, is found to be as solid as the rock itself. The aqueduct originally was made of brick and stone cemented with lime and volcanic sand.

Jottings.

Somebody's cow was made into untimely beef on Saturday last a few miles above Canterbury Station. She was run over by the down train on the N. B. & C. Railway. It is a wonder so few such casualties occur, on the railroad, and the fact can only be accounted for by the watchful attention of the Engineers.

Soot tea is strongly recommended as an application to rose bushes. It is said to add vigor alike to the plant and the blossoms.

We notice by the *Scientific American* that Chas. E. Friel, of Fredericton, has patented an adjustable spur, for the heel of a boot or shoe, to prevent slipping on the ice.

It is estimated that in the United States there are on an average ten brakesmen on railroads killed every day. These, added to the number estimated to be injured, in various ways, makes a total of $14,600 a year. The average life of a breaksman after he goes on a road is only ten years. This is surely a powerful argument in favor of improved modes of breaking and coupling cars, as it also shows the necessity for carefulness on the part of the individuals.

A meeting of the Directors of the Carleton County Agricultural Society will be held at the office of the Secretary, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Messrs, Blake and Huntington have been addressing large and enthusiastic audiences in P. E. Island

Landry's Musical Monthly for August is an interesting number of this popular monthly. Among its other attractions are four choice pieces of new music.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Woodstock Branch Bible Society will be held at the SENTINEL office, Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Neil McKelvie, Esq., of Summerside, agent of the Union Bank of P. E. Island, was in town during the week, the guest of Dr. Bruce.

There was an alarm of fire on Saturday, but little damage followed.

It the party who removed a whip from a carriage at the N. B. & C. Railway Station on the 28th inst., returns it at once to the SENTINEL office, no questions will be asked and no further steps taken in the matter.

$50,000 has been offered as a reward for the arrest of the Rock Island, Miss., train robbers.

The Irish land bill passed the House of Commons on the 29th by a vote of 220 to 14, the minority being all conservatives.

A young lad named Ferguson, belonging to the Highlands, Boston, accidentally shot himself dead with a pistol on the 30th at Gibson, where he was, with a brother, on a visit to his aunt Mrs. Peppers of that place. He was 16 years old.

A woman of dissolute habits was found dead in a house on Pitt street, St. John, on Sunday. A male child, born the day before was found in a water closet adjoining.

Saturday, and the four following days was just hot enough for anything. During the daytime the thermometer stood about 95? in the shade.

Interesting services are being held nightly, in the Advent tent, pitched at the corner of Green and Chapel streets, Elders Ross and McLellan presiding.

The Maritime Sabbath School Convention meets here on Friday next.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—A little 5 year old child fell from the window of a car, on the St. John & Maine Railway, when it was running at a speed of 25 miles an hour, on Wednesday, somewhere between Harvey and McAdam. The child was almost immediately missed, and the train backed up, when the little one was discovered lying in a thick bed of clover growing by the side of the track. Dr. F. A. Nevers was along, who administered stimulants, and upon examination could discover no more serious wounds than some bruises. It was truly a narrow escape. The feelings of the mother of the child, Mrs. Hill, of Halifax, when the child was restored to her arms, can be better imagined than described.

Mr. Chas. Forrest, of 66 King street, St. John, agent of The Singer Manufacturing Company of New York, is in town. He is seeking a good live agent for Carleton County.

It is probable that the annual competition of the Carleton Co. Rifle Association will take place on Friday, 19th inst. See advt. next week.

The water in the river was so swollen by the recent rains, that the *Florenceville* was enabled to make a few trips, and the lumbermen set men to work on the logs in the river. The water has fallen so low again, however, that steamboating and river driving must cease.

Mr. John Kavanagh and Mr. Nelson Bennet have each in course of construction a dwelling house, at Canterbury Station, on the burnt district.

A man named Tailor, engaged in painting the Court House, Upper Woodstock, on Tuesday, felt the ladder on which he was standing slipping, and in order to save himself, jumped to the ground, a distance of some 15 feet, alighting on his feet. It was supposed at the time that he was not much injured, and was taken to his home at Hartland. On Tuesday evening, Dr. Connell was sent for and found Tailor suffering very much from the severe shock sustained by his system. The Doctor stayed with him all night, and at present writing the man is recovering.

Mr. J. T. Allan has been confined to his house for some two weeks, from a severe attack of illness. He was sufficiently recovered on Thursday to leave for St. Andrews where, we trust, he may speedily find complete restoration.

The picnic of the season is to be held on the grounds of the R. C. Church, near Debec, on Tuesday, 16th inst. Excursion trains will run to the picnic at nominal fares; everything necessary to make the affair a success will be provided, and we anticipate a big rush.

Mr. A. A. Miller, one of Fredericton's leading dry goods merchants, and well known to many of our readers, died at his residence, on Tuesday last, much regretted by the general public. Mr. Miller was to have been married on Thursday.

The managers of the St. John & Maine Railway are making important improvements on that road and its equipments. Steel rails are being laid at different points of the line, new station houses have been built and the old ones, platforms, &c., have been put in a good condition. The road, is doing, evidently, a lively business in both freight and passenger traffic.

About one hundred persons from Woodstock and Houlton availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the 67th Band excursion, on Thursday, and went down to St. Andrews.

Rev. W. F. Whitcher, a leading Methodist clergyman, of Providence, R. I., having been detected in pilfering rare books from libraries and dealers in old publications, has been compelled to step down and out.

Owing to the development of his business, Mr. W. S. Saunders has had to enlarge his premises. He is fitting up, in nice style, the large room above his store, where he will be able to display to advantage, his large stock of ready made clothing, &c.

We are compelled by a force of circumstances to hold over for still another week the letter of Mr. F. P. Sharp. It will certainly appear next week.

The 67th Band has been favoring our citizens with lots of outdoor music during the week. This Band is constantly improving, and is now, probably, without a peer in the Province.

Hon. John McMillan, Inspector of post offices, has been in town this week.

The latest news from the President is of a satisfactory character.

As Thomas Watson, Esq., was about to start for the creek, on Thursday afternoon, from Upper Woodstock, when in front of the shop of Mr. W. C. Ferguson, his carriage was upset and Mr. Watson received some injuries about the knee. Dr. Connell was called and pronounced the injuries not serious.

As we go to press, we learn the steamer *Royal* was burned at her wharf, Gibson, on Thursday night.

Knoxford Items

In passing quite recently down through the upper part of Knoxford, and noticing the fine farms and buildings, and evident thrift of the people, I thought a few items to you would not be uninteresting. The place is finely located, sheltered from the northwest storms by that beautiful mountain, Mars Hill and, perhaps, there are few rural districts in this section of country that are growing any faster. Mr. James McLaggan informed me that he would mow, this year, over forty acres of land; his grass looked finely as do his large fields of grain. All the crops in this section look lovely, and give promise of full barns. The people are sober, intelligent and industrious.

The school here is taught by Miss Kilpatrick, under whose instructions, I am informed, it has done well.

This section of Knoxford has suffered considerably this season from diphtheria: Mrs. Cane, in the spring, lost two daughters; since that time Mr. and Mrs. Eliphet Laurence have lost a lovely daughter of ten years, and lately Mr. and Mrs. Charles Margeson have lost two fine boys. These saddened families have the sympathy of the entire community.

In the school house here, last summer, Rev. H. A. Charlton organized a Sabbath School, and through the kindness of the Jacksonville and Florenceville Baptist Churches, the school was supplied with a library. Last spring, Mr. John Reed collected there $21, and a new library was handed over to this school, with other helps such as lesson sheets, &c. The school is now in a flourishing condition.

In the former part of the season, a Baptist Church was organized in this locality; Elder H. A. Charlton preaches every other Sabbath in the School house and there they hold their Conference.

By the way, I noticed the report in the CARLETON SENTINEL, over the signature of a Visitor, of a S. S. picnic, and in that article I noticed one mistake, that is the cart seemed to me to be put before the horse. The facts are that the S. S. in Upper Knoxford, known as the Maple Grove S. S., went in for a picnic. Headed by Mrs. Charlton, surrounded by a strong staff of helpers, they went in with a will to make it an enjoyable season for the children, this being the first affair of the kind ever held in Knoxford; when all things were ready, an invitation was held out to any who wished to join in; quite a large number of the members of the F. C. Baptist church, with their Sabbath School and baskets joined in.

JUSTICE.

Benton Items.

August 3rd, 1881.

After some time silence (having been away) I